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erations of habits of growth, and environments. Those contained in gelatinous envelopes should be less developed in strength of shell and bracing. Those growing on algæ and in exposed localities should be strong to resist fracture. On those moving free the bracing would be in proportion to the weakness of the shell; larger shells being relatively more liable to be broken. Here as elsewhere nature without waste of material combines utility with beauty.—G. W. MOREHOUSE.

UNMOUNTED OBJECTS.—At the request of a number of microscopists, Mr. Jno. H. Martin, of the Maidstone Micro-assay Laboratory, has decided to establish an agency in this country for the distribution of his well-known unmounted objects. Persons desiring to prepare their own objects can thus obtain a large variety of interesting materials at a very small cost. A stock of objects will be kept for immediate distribution, and articles that may be out of stock furnished as soon as they can be obtained from abroad. Lists and objects can be obtained by addressing, by post, C. A. BALDWIN, *Troy, N. Y.*

NOTES.

A RARE opportunity is offered botanists or scientific institutions of purchasing the cryptogamic herbarium of Dr. Duby (author of *Botanicon Gallicum*, etc.), containing the cellular cryptogams of all families except the mosses.

This collection contains first, in eighty-five packages, the herbarium of Dr. Wallroth, and includes all the species discovered by this savant and published in his "*Cryptogamia Germanica*," also that of Nees von Esenbeck, containing the cryptogamic species of the different families (except the lichens and Hepaticæ, which will be mentioned farther on), including a large number of fungi (among others almost all the species of Schweinitz), algæ, etc., etc. Besides these are eighty large packages containing the fungi either gathered or received by himself. Among the number are found the *Hypoxyla* in perfect order, enriched by authentic specimens from Fries, Montague, Fückel, Berkeley, Currey and Bischoff, perfectly named by them. In these packages are found, among other things, the *Lycoperdinei*, *Hysteria*, *Uredines*, *Mucedines*, etc., described in his "*Botanicon*," or other publications. Of exotic fungi the herbarium contains the species

of Carolina, published by Mr. Curtis; those of Java, collected by Mr. Zollinger, at Junghuha; those of Bahia, by Mr. Blanchet; those of Mexico, Guadeloupe, etc., etc., and a large number that have not yet been published.

As to the lichens, there are thirty-five or forty enormous packages classified by genera, in which are contained not only all those which have served for his "Botanicon Gallicum" but those of Nees v. Esenbeck, Flowtow and others; besides large invoices of exotic and European lichens from Nylander, Körber, Zollinger and others. The Hepaticæ of Nees on which the genera and species of the Hepaticology of this savant have been established, not perfectly in order, are contained in twenty-six packages, classified and labelled, and one package not classified. Lastly the algæ, studied with the greatest care, for his "Botanicon" and subsequent works, either by himself or Mr. Cronan of Brest, enriched with a large number of drawings, composing thirty-five to sixty packages, in which are comprised the algæ of Australia, Ceylon, the Pacific, United States (by Harvey); other specimens from various countries sent by various savants; the microscopic species of Brebisson and other micrographers. To all this must be added twenty-four cartons from M. Lamy de Perignam, containing many different cryptogams, studied and named by M. Montague, de Brebisson, etc.

All these treasures which he has been accumulating for fifty years, and prepared for special work of his own, but which the study of bryology has caused him to abandon, he will sell for five thousand francs.

As to the *mosses* the collection is still larger, but he will only sell it on condition that it shall remain in his hands during his life.

We hope the time is coming when rare scientific treasures like these will be presented either to the Cambridge, or some other accessible herbarium in the United States, by generous persons of means.

WE reprint, from the "N. Y. Tribune," a portion of the report by Prof. E. Weiss of Vienna, who visited this country in 1872 for the purpose of acquainting himself with the condition of practical astronomy in the United States. The extract well represents some of the causes that retard original investigation in the United

States, and applies as well to biology as to astronomy. We look with a sort of dismay upon the future of biological science in America, so few are the earnest, self-sacrificing students who are devoting themselves to histology, embryology and experimental biology. When the fortunate moment arrives, that our flora and fauna are worked up, we hope for what the French would call *serious* work. Meantime the appeals now before the public, in behalf of the Anderson School of Natural History and the Zoological Museum at Cambridge, we trust will produce good results.

“Oh the other hand, of much greater importance is it that, in general, almost all scientific institutions in America feel the want of workers of every kind, and, in many cases, this want arises not so much from financial as from social relations. For the number of men who devote themselves to the service of science in America is very small, not only because the pursuits in other paths are far more profitable, but especially because the efforts of every young man are concentrated in the endeavor to earn his own livelihood as soon as possible. This latter trait of character, which most frequently hinders the pursuit of year-long earnest studies, is certainly the fundamental reason why scientific growth does not correspond to the necessities. This is the case, notwithstanding the fact that Americans are in no way disinclined towards the sciences, but, on the contrary, very highly esteem both them and the men that cultivate them, as is shown by the above-mentioned numerous gifts of private individuals for the improvement of the existing, and the establishment of new schools and scientific institutes. Furthermore, most institutions suffer from an almost constant deficiency of persons to execute the subordinate drudgery; and that, again, because of a national peculiarity. For an American would rather subject himself to the severest bodily labor for days' wages, than to enter anywhere as a servant for a long period; since, in the latter case, he must obey the orders of his master, and this he views as a deprivation of his individual freedom.”

MAX SCHULTZE, the distinguished German anatomist and histologist, is dead. He was the editor of the well known “*Archiv für Microscopische Anatomie*,” devoted largely to the anatomy of the tissues and to the infusoria. He wrote also on the embryology and anatomy of the worms, of echinoderms and hydroid medusæ, and on the foraminifera. He was born in 1825, and died, in the prime of life, at Bonn, having just had completed for his use, as is said, the amplest and most elegantly constructed laboratory in Europe.

THE "Miscellaneous Publications" of the U. S. Geological Survey of the Territories are as follows. No. 1. List of Elevations west of the Mississippi, by H. Gannet. 2. (Unpublished). 3. Ornithology of the Territories, by Dr. Elliott Coues (to be issued in May). 4. Synopsis of the Flora of Colorado, by Porter and Coulter. 5. Descriptive Catalogue of Photographs of the survey, for the years 1869 to 1873, inclusive.

THE Boston Society of Natural History is to republish Hentz's papers on North American Spiders, to be edited by Mr. E. Burgess, with notes and two new plates by Mr. J. H. Emerton, as No. 2 of the "Occasional Papers." The work will contain about one hundred pages, and have nineteen plates, and the price will be \$3.00 or \$3.50.

IN the April number of the *NATURALIST* I find my name appears as the botanist of the Wheeler expedition of 1873, to the exclusion of my good friend Prof. John Wolf. This has been by accidental omission, I am sure, on the part of the writer of the article in question. I did have a certain connection with the botanical collection, but the bulk of the work done in that department was by Prof. Wolf, whose conscientious labor cannot be too highly commended.—J. T. ROTHROCK.

THE friends of the late Professor Agassiz, the friends of education, propose to raise a memorial to him, by placing upon a strong and enduring basis the work to which he devoted his life, the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, which is at once a collection of natural objects, rivalling the most celebrated collections of the Old World, and a school open to all the teachers of the land.

It is proposed that the teachers and pupils of the whole country take part in this memorial, and that on the birthday of Agassiz, the 28th day of May, 1874, they shall each contribute something, however small, to the Teachers' and Pupils' Memorial Fund, in honor of Louis Agassiz; the fund to be kept separate, and the income to be applied to the expenses of the Museum.

All communications and remittances for the "Teachers' and Pupils' Fund" of the "Agassiz Memorial," may be sent to the Treasurer, James M. Barnard, Room 4, No. 13 Exchange Street, Boston.

Will not every subscriber to the *NATURALIST* contribute his or her mite to this great object?

THE Anderson School of Natural History will open July 7 and close August 29. We learn that over ninety applications have been made above the number which can be accommodated. This in itself is an appeal to the people to sustain the school. The funds of the school are nearly exhausted in erecting the buildings and preparing the necessary outfit. The Director of the school, Mr. Alexander Agassiz, now asks the coöperation of all interested in education in obtaining from the Legislatures of their respective states, or from other means at the disposal of State Boards of Education, a moderate appropriation say of \$5,000, or an annual grant of \$350, as a contribution towards the permanent support of the Anderson School. Every such share would entitle each state participating to the admission of two teachers annually as students at Penikese.

The following gentlemen will have charge of instruction in their respective departments:—Prof. B. G. Wilder (Vertebrates), F. W. Putnam (Fishes), A. S. Packard (Articulates), Profs. E. S. Morse and Hamlin (Mollusks), E. Bicknell (Microscopy), while lectures will be delivered by Mr. A. Agassiz on Radiates and Embryology, Prof. A. M. Meyer, on Physiological Physics and Mr. Theodore Lyman on Pisciculture. The laboratories will be in charge of Mr. Garman. Dr. Packard and Mr. Garman will take charge of the dredging expeditions.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- Agassiz. A Lecture delivered before the Louisville Literary Association by J. P. Luse, Feb. 16, 1874. 8vo, pp. 38.
- Einundzwanzigster Bericht des Naturhistorischen Vereins in Augsburg. 8vo, pp. 138. Augsburg, 1871.
- Bulletin Mensuel de la Société de l'Acclimatation. 8vo, vol. 10, Nos. 10 and 11, 1873. Paris.
- Proceedings of the Imperial Botanical Garden of St. Petersburg. 8vo, vol. i, Pt. 2, 1872. Vol. ii, Pt. 1, 1873.
- Archiv für Anthropologie. 4to, vol. vi, Pt. 3. Bramschweig, 1873.
- Festschrift zur Feier des Hundertjährigen Bestehens der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin. 4to vol., pp. 264, with 20 plates. Berlin, 1873.
- Jahrbuch der Kaiserlich-königlichen geologischen Gesellschaft. 8vo, vol. xxiii, No. 3, 3 plates. Wien, 1873.
- Horae Societatis Entomologicae Rossicae. 8vo, vol. viii, Nos. 3 and 4, 2 plates. Vol. ix, Nos. 1 and 2. St. Petersburg, 1871 and 1872.
- Bericht der oberösterreichischen Handels-und Gewerbekammer zu Linz. 8vo. Linz, 1872.
- Statistischer Bericht der Handels-und Gewerbekammer Oberösterreichs zu Linz nach den Ergebnissen des Jahres 1870. Linz, 1872.
- Summarische Berichte betreffende die Verhältnisse der Industrie, des Handels und Verkehres Oberösterreichs in Jahre 1871, 1872. Linz, 1872, 1873.
- Compte-Rendu de la Société Entomologique de Belgique. 8vo, No. 96, pp. 12.
- Notes on the Avifauna of the Aleutian Islands, especially those west of Unalaska. By W. H. Dall. 8vo, pp. 12. (From Proc. Cal. Acad. Sciences, 1874.)
- Contributions to the Study of Yellow Fever. By J. M. Toner and John M. Woodworth. 8vo, pp. 51. Washington, 1874.
- Department of the Interior, U. S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories. Miscellaneous Publications; No. 4, Synopsis of the Flora of Colorado. By Thomas C. Porter and John M. Coulter. 8vo, pp. 180. Washington, March 20, 1874. No. 5, Descriptive Catalogue of the Photographs of the U. S. Geological Survey of the Territories for the years 1869 to 1873 inclusive. W. H. Jackson, Photographer. 8vo, pp. 83. Washington, 1874.
- Jenaische Zeitschrift für Medicin und Naturwissenschaften. 8vo, Bd. i, Hefte 1-4; Bd. vii, Hefte 1-4. Leipzig.